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Thymoquinone suppression of the human hepatocellular carcinoma cell growth involves inhibition of IL-8 expression, elevated levels of TRAIL receptors, oxidative stress and apoptosis (Article)

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Abstract

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Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the fourth most common solid tumor worldwide. The chemokine interleukin-8 (IL-8) is overexpressed in HCC and is a potential target for therapy. Although the transcription factor NF-κB regulates IL-8 expression, and while thymoquinone (TQ; the most bioactive constituent of black seed oil) inhibits NF-κB activity, the precise mechanisms by which TQ regulates IL-8 and cancer cell growth remain to be clarified. Here, we report that TQ inhibited growth of HCC cells in a dose- and time-dependent manner, caused G2M cell cycle arrest, and stimulated apoptosis. Apoptosis was substantiated by activation of caspase-3 and -9, as well as cleavage of poly(ADP-ribose)polymerase. TQ treatments inhibited expression of NF-κB and suppressed IL-8 and its receptors. TQ treatments caused increased levels of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and mRNAs of oxidative stress-related genes, NQO1 and HO-1. Pretreatment of HepG2 cells with N-acetylcysteine, a scavenger of ROS, prevented TQ-induced cell death. TQ treatment stimulated mRNA expression of pro-apoptotic Bcl-xS and TRAIL death receptors, and inhibited expression of the anti-apoptotic gene Bcl-2. TQ enhanced TRAIL-induced death of HepG2 cells, in part by up-regulating TRAIL death receptors, inhibiting NF-κB and IL-8 and stimulating apoptosis. Altogether, these findings provide insights into the pleiotropic molecular mechanisms of TQ-dependent suppression of HCC cell growth and underscore potential of this compound as anti-HCC drug. © 2014 Springer Science+Business Media.

Author keywords

Apoptosis HCC IL-8 NF-κB Oxidative stress Thymoquinone TRAIL

Indexed keywords

EMTREE drug terms: acetylcysteine bcl xs protein caspase 3 caspase 9 heme oxygenase 1 interleukin 8 interleukin 8 receptor messenger RNA nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide adenosine diphosphate ribosyltransferase oxidoreductase quinone oxidoreductase 1 reactive oxygen metabolite thymoquinone tumor necrosis factor related apoptosis inducing ligand receptor tumor suppressor protein unclassified drug

EMTREE medical terms: antineoplastic activity apoptosis article carcinoma cell cell death cell growth cell strain HepG2 cell viability controlled study flow cytometry G2 phase cell cycle checkpoint gene expression growth inhibition human human cell liver cell carcinoma oxidative stress pleiotropy protein cleavage receptor upregulation

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NF-kappa B

Oxidative Stress

Poly(ADP-ribose) Polymerases

Proto-Oncogene Proteins c-bcl-2

Reactive Oxygen Species

Receptors, TNF-Related Apoptosis-Inducing Ligand

Chemicals and CAS Registry Numbers:

acetylcysteine, 616-91-1; caspase 3, 169592-56-7; caspase 9, 180189-96-2; interleukin 8, 114308-91-7; nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide adenosine diphosphate ribosyltransferase, 58319-92-9; oxidoreductase, 9035-73-8, 9035-82-9, 9037-80-3, 9055-15-6; thymoquinone, 490-91-5

Manufacturers:

Drug manufacturer:

Sigma Aldrich, United States

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	U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs	VA	See opportunities by VA
ARP-29-265	King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology	KACST	

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